## THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Forty-First Day of the Great Trial.

THE OVINGTON NARRATIVE.

deavored to gain access to the court was as persistent as in the earlier days when the case was in

its initial stages.
Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Beecher appeared as usual, but the assistant pastor. Halliday, was absent for the first time. Mr. Halliday was reserred to in Mr. Ovington's testimony of the day before, and he has been relied upon as one of Mr. Beecher's chief witnesses. Mr. E. J. Ovington, in no wise discomfitted by the hard time Pollerton had given him on Tuesday, took the stand to produce and identify his money accounts relative to Mrs. Tilton as her self-imposed guardian. Mr. Hill was proceeding to examine him as to these accounts when Judge lerton, who has an audacity and humor extraordinary even in these days of lawyers, jumped ap and said Ovington was his witness in reference to money matters and appealed to the Judge to support him. His point was that the defendant's lawyers had not brought out this testimony and that as he had ordered the accounts to be produced Mr. Ogington was in that measure his own witness. The Judge ruled for Fullerton, greatly to the displeasure of Hill. who is a good deal of an actor, but not much of a diplomatist. Hill knitted his brows, glared, pinched his lips, folded his arms and—took an exseption. Fullerton, on the other hand, was as cool as a frosted persimmon, and patronizing Hill as if he were a junior not well up in the law for evidence, reached out and took the accounts, one by one, from Hill's hands without paying any personal attention to his face. Ovington immediately admitted that he had understated the amount paid by Augustus Storrs, of Plymouth churren to him as the aimoner to Mrs. Titton. Instead of \$575 Mr. Storrs had handed Mr. Ovington \$1,245, or counting from last July, about \$1,254 amount. Tilton, in the same period of time, if we remember the evidence, had given his wife for the support of the house about \$40 a week, which included his own board, of course Tilton had contributed nothing since his wife left her dwelling except to pay school bills.

By this surewd interposition of Judge Fallerton the defence lost the whole opportunity to use Mr. Ovington. But his obtuseness as a witness was probably no great loss to them.

Then Mrs. Ovington took the stand, and appeared to be lame, and a soit ottoman was blaced ander her loot, but she still seemed to be in pain, so the Judge ordered some find of a cushion to be put under it. Mr. Hill went on with the direct examination, but he was ruled out on seeking to show that when Mrs. Tilton came to Mrs. Ovington's house the state of her apparel was not creditable to Tilton's pocket. The inevitable relation of General Tracy to the case was then brought by Mrs. Tilton as specific true, that find not a trieve limit seemed impossible for me to believe these stories were true, that I find not relieve them. Fall took mit when the find not a could not relieve them. The deed they were these stories were true, that I do not relieve them. The question is the land asked here the question, "Has Mr. Beecher is and the limit seemed impossible for me to believe these stories were true, that I find not relieve them who is a good deal of an actor, but not much of a

sirous of going before the Plymouth committee. Tracy was called in and he brought the committee to the Ovington house. Documentary letters were produced to show that Titton, according to his wife's relation, was not dissatisfied with her testimony before the committee. Titton met his wife at the Ovington house, and there made up his mind apparently not to rest with the status of the case as she had fixed it.

Mrs. Ovington was dismissed by Mr. Hill before

the one o'clock recess, and Judge Fullerton took her in hand, with his usual success in crossexamining emotional witnesses. He made her admit that a good deal which she had related was bearsay and of no legal validity. Mrs. Dvington testified that Tilton had stated to her that in the pass to which the case had come he would be slain unless he protected himself by pubushing the whole truth. The cross examination was continued with a sort of mild incisiveness, at times almost chivalric, and Mrs. Ovington made a more prompt witness than her husband, erring only in her extreme anxiety to points. She appeared to be good-hearted woman, of whose life the most im-portant part and been taken up in attending to the affairs of the Titton household since it was dis-

The court room was quite crowded all day, and Mr. Beecher gave his closest attention to the witness and seemed generally pleased with her bearng and intentions.

nees and seemed generally pleased with her bearing and intentions.

THE EVIDENCE.

The Court met at the usual hour.

Mr. Hill informed the Judge that questions were asked Mr. Ovington yesterday in regard to receipts for money expended by him in behalf of Mrs. Titon and her children, and that the papers were now ready to be produced.

Mr. Ovington took the stand, and Mr. Hill was preparing to ask him some questions, when Mr. Fullerton objected, and said the questions were for him to ask and not for "Brother Hill."

Mr. Hill—Brother Hill proposes to do a little business on his own account this morning.

Mr. Fullerton repined that he might after him. The Judge ruled in favor of Fullerton.

Mr. Ovington said his mind had been occupied for the last two or three months prevaring for a long business trip to Europe, and that he had not been able to remember readily the details of this case in so far as he was concerned.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Fullerton then handed witness a paper, which he identified as a statement of his accounts, and witness stated:——— received two checks, making up an aggregate of \$520, and also two enecks later, making a total of \$1,245; this is a list of disbursements. (Marked 110.)

Judge Fullerton then went over the different items on the sheet, and finanty asked him whether all the Items, excepting two, amounting to \$549. Were for merchandise for Mrs. Titon and the children. The witness replied, that with some exceptions, which he explained, they were.

Mr. Hill then commenced, and witness stated:—

Mr. Hill the commenced are included in that total amount I pacid out was \$1,246; I have never at any time made any charge for Mrs. Titon's board; some of Miss Florence's expenses, travelling expenses and board, are included in that item of \$200.

Mrs. Ovington on being helped up to the witness

stand by her nusuand testified as follows:—I have seen the bills produced (witness examines the exhibits); many of these items of expenditure Mrs. Thion, in company with myself made; Miss Florence Thicon accompanied both myself and Mrs. Miton to the country on a visit; I have made purhases for the children without being accompanied by Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Hill was about to proceed with further questions as to the purchases made for Mrs. Tilton and ser children, when the Judge interfered and said her were unnecessary.

Statement of Mrs. Tilton's Money Accounts.

Money Accounts.

Mr. Tracy's coming.

Mr. Tracy's second call think I received him in the partor; his stay then might have been for at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy's second call think I received him in the partor; his stay then might have been for at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy's second call think I received him in the partor; his stay then might have been for at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was not read to the partor of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was present when Mr. Tracy called, nor at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy second call think I received him in the partor; his stay then might have been for at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was present when Mr. Tracy called, nor at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was present when Mr. Tracy called, nor at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was present when Mr. Tracy called, nor at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was present when Mr. Tracy called, nor at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was present when Mr. Tracy called, nor at any time during that call; of the occasion of Mr. Tracy was present when Mr. Tracy was in tracy being there; she came back alone; General Tracy say present when Mr. Tracy was interest was one time went away, but returned again; the Mrs. Tilton about the was any mashand and myself, and left the house another when Mr. Tracy was in tracy was sometime at a conversation of about there were a full and the excitement of the during room with sirs. Tilton made her statement; to the committee we came to the partor directly interest when Mr. Tracy was in the during room with sirs. Tilton made her statement to the occasion to committee; we came to the partor directly interest when Mr. Tracy was in the fourth of the

question— Q. Did General Tracy frame any of the answers? No. sir. Fullerion smiled all over his face at the discom-

runer of the opposition when the witness made the admission about Tracy's assistance.

SHRAEMAN INTERPOSES.

Mr. Shearman here stood up to correct what seemed to be a wiong impression regarding Mr. Tracy in an answer given to a question from Mr.

Witness continued, and said that the suggestions

Witness continued, and said that the suggestions given by Mr. Tracy as to the testimony she (Mrs. Titton) should give before the committee were made in her presence; I was present at the whole interview between Mrs. Tilton and the committee; on Thursday, July 9. I saw Mrs. Tilton next; we had a conversation of about three hours.

WHAT TILTON SAID.

Mr. Tilton SAID, and that Mrs. Tilton spoke well before the committee; she made a good impression before them: I am giad to near she is well;" I think then Mr. Tilton said. "You have heard from her?" and I said, "I have ned two letters from her;" he said, "You shall see her this morning; she is happy as a ord;" in Mrs. Tilton's note to me after she appeared before the committee and went to her own home she said she round Mr. Tilton in bed; he got up 'and dressed himself, and she said, "We now part forever;" after quoding the letter to Mr. Tilton, I said to him, "Mr. Tilton, your wife loves you;" Tilton afterward referred to the scandar; he said that Mr. Beecher had brought this thing out and that he had been much abused and should be obliged to clear himself; there was a great deal more said, but I am afraid I have orgotten it; something was also said about Mrs. Tilton's position; "Mr. Beecher is a coward," said he; "after

The ex-Attorney General carried out the tactics he has adopted in the case—that of grasping at every technicality of law that could be possibly

he has adopted in the case—that of grasping at every technicality of law that could be possibly reached.

The Judge ruled out the question.

Mr. Hill—Describe Mrs. Thiton's manner.

The Judge—Ruled out.

Mr. Hill also said that they intended to prove that she denied it was all fiction.

The Judge—Also ruled out.

Witnegs—On a subsequent occasion Mr. and Mrs.

Titton came to the house on the way to breakfast; I said to Mr. Thiton, "Why did you publish this statement?" He replied, "What am I to do Mrs.

Ovington?" I said, "Mr. Thiton, do only what you think right in the sight of God."

"Mr. Thiton, please remember you told me I might tell Ehzabeth the whole of your conversation. I have done so." I think that is all that was said at that time; afterwards Mr. Thiton said, "For what Elizabeth has done Mr. Beecher should kiss the hem of her skirt." He again remarked, "For what Elizabeth has said to that committee Mr. Beecher should kiss ner hand; when Mrs. Thiton came down stairs Mr. Thiton, lacing her, said:—"Mrs. Ovington, whattever you do for Mrs. Thiton will be appreciated as much as if done for myself."

Mr. Hill—Did you know at that time that Mrs. Thiton had left her husband or that you solicited her to do so?

Witness—I never did.

her to do so? Witness-1 never did. Witness—I never did.

NUISANCE OF REPORTERS.

After a short legal fight as to the relevancy of the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Ovington, the witness continued—I left for the country the first Monday in August; Mrs. Thiton went with me; before we went we were besieged by newspaper men; we did not have a moment to ourselves; they were a very great annoyance.

Mr. Hill asked now the mistake occurred about Miss Florence Titton?

Witness—Miss Florence Titton was sent by a misunderstanding to Lachfield in place of Fair-

misunderstanding to Intehned in place of Fair-field; she offered to pay her expenses and those of her mother, but I preferred doing so myself.

of her mother, but I preferred doing so myself.

LEGAL PLEADING.

Mr. Evarts then got up and called the attention of the Judge to a ruling he had made in an earlier portion of the trai. Except to those versed in the mysteries of the law, the boint made by the learned counsel was entirely lost, and the outside public yawned, gaped, stretched themselves and stared at the witness on the stand.

Mr. Beach answered the remarks of Mr. Evarts in his usual solid and convincing manner, carrying weight with every word.

Mr. Evarts replied, and then Judge Nellson took a hand, explaining the technicalities of the fine points of law with which these gentiemen were playing, and finally decided in layor of the plaintiff.

OROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Fullerton—You have spoken of several interviews with the plaintiff; bave you mentioned

By Mr. Fullerton—You have spoken of several interviews with the plaintif; have you mentioned all the interviews with the plaintif; have you mentioned all the interviews?

Witness—linere were two or three that I have not mentioned; the first was when Mr. Charles Storrs was at our house; the second was, I think, in september, of a Sabbath alternoon, when we were alone, except for fifteen minutes or so when my musuand was present; I spoke of Florence's visits to my house until her lather forbid her; I was not present when he forbid her; I do not know of my own knowledge thathe did lorbid her; sie visited my house up to about two weeks ago; I understood she was told not locome again; I do not know that she was; I heard nothing said to Florence asking her to accompany her mother into cour; I do remember I heard as a requested to be allowed to accompany her mother.

Here a spat occurred between counsel as to the witness' answer, the counsel for the plaintiff protesting against any nearsay evidence being taken.

"NEVER MIND THE CLOCK."

A delay of a lew moments followed, Mr. Fullerton looking anxiously at the clock, which indicated five minutes to one o'clock.

The Judge-Never mind the clock, which indicated five minutes to one o'clock.

Witness continued—Mr. Tition said ne thought my musband was a just man, and that he would like it talk to him about this waiter; he spoke on one occasion of the Bacon letter; on another he spoke kindly of Elizabeth, thought the cuange of living would benefit her; after I arrived at my own house I went to Mr. Beecher's, allout lour o'clock, Mr. Mr. Beecher was not at home, the servant told me; I asked where he was and they o'clock.

At recess the usual talk and counter talk were him and would call that evening.

The Court then took the usual recess till two o'clock.

to ask my husband to call upon him as he wished to talk with him upon his adairs; he said there were matters of importance that he wished to consult him about.

MRS. THION'S MOVEMENTS.
I told my husband what Mr. Titton said to me; on the 6th of July I took Mrs. Tilton to drive; I went to the Park and took a short drive; on returning I took Mrs. Tilton to my house and found he was not there; I returned to my house, went up stars, and then Mrs. Tilton to my house went up stars, and then Mrs. Tilton ame down and went to her kouse i Livingsion street; I did not notice the exact time I returned but I should think about had-past two or three; I came direct from the Park to my house; I had only taken a short drive; after leaving Mrs. Tilton et alred to my house about six P. M.; I saw General Tracy that day at my house at about six P. M.

TRACY'S COMING.

TRACY'S COMING.

TRACY'S COMING. as Mrs. Titon's appearance when she laid with her folded hands like a marble statue, which har been seen in a certain cathedrai?" Others thought that Mr. Beecher, as an improved man of the world and an after-dinner speaker, would be as chirpy and humorous as

Judge Fullerton could be.

The reporters and outsiders affect to have occasional evidence that some of the jurymen either read the newspapers or hear what they contain from the fact that they make comments on such allusions as refer to themselves.

APIER RECESS.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Ovington by Mr. Fullerton was continued at ten minutes past two o'clock. She said:—I have stated that I leit a message for Mr. Bescher at his house; I called again at his house that evening at about six

ociock.

Q. Did you desire to see him on any matter of your own? A. Yes; I saw Mr. Beecher and had an interview with him; General Tracy was there; I die not go there with him; General Tracy was there; I die not go there with him; General Tracy was a coming to Mr. Beecher's; he introduced himself to me, and stated his business; I did not see Mr. Shearman, but I received a note from him, which has been destroyed; I got Mr. Shearman's note shortly after six o'clock, and then I went to Mr. Beecher's; he historical to me, and then I went to Mr. Beecher on that occasion? A. I fold Mr. Beecher on that occasion? A. I fold Mr. Beecher on that occasion? A. I fold Mr. Beecher I tracy said to Mr. Beecher that I had a message from Mrs. Tition wanted to see some of the brethren of the cauren; Mr. Beecher that I had a message from Mrs. Tition; she dened that she said it. General Tracy said to Mr. Beecher that I had a message from Mrs. Tition; she dened that she had a did not the she will be she said she had; she said that this might will be she said she bad; she said that this might end in make an explanation and as she believed fall. His fatur.

As she believed fall. His fatur.

As she believed fall. His fatur.

G. Did Mr. Beecher said anything that Mrs. Tition could truthfully say about this matter he would be giad that she would say it.

Q. Did Mr. Beecher said anything that Mrs. Tition could truthfully say about this matter he would be giad that she would say it.

Q. Did Mr. Beecher sak it the committee would meet that evolung? A. Yes, he asked General that on the she will be she will b

Beecher; Mr. Thion said that no matter what became of him or Mr. Beecher

ELIZABETH WAS THE BEST OF THE THREE.

when Mrs. Thion came to my house to stay, she did not bring her children with her; on my way to breakfast I asked Mr. Thion why ne would bring this trouble on dis wife and family, and he asked me what he should do; I don't remember that I suggested to him a way out of the difficulty; I only took him to do what was right in the sight of God; he said that if the committee would not report lavorably he would report himself; Mr. Thiton spoke about some misapprehension on his wife's mind; I understood that the conversation between Mr. Thion and myself, as to what Mrs. Thion said to me had induced her to leave her house; she did not allege any cause in his presence for leaving her husband; I do not remember that Mr. Thion said anything about Mrs. Thion returning to her home; Mr. Thion said and myhang about Mrs. Thion returning to her home; in Thion said he wished to have some conversation with me and my husband about Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH S MISAPPREHENSION.

He said that Elizabeth was knooring under some misapprehension; he left then; he said to me, laying one hand on my shoulder and one on Elizabeth's, "Take care of Elizabeth; any kindness you show to her is shown to me?" I supposed it was a temporary separation; I did not know that it was to be a permanent ene.

Q. Why did you not make some inquiries as to the cause of this separation? A. If you will let me tell you the conversation between Mrs. Thion remained with me after that; my husband said to the cause of this separation between Mrs. Thion remained with me after that; my husband said to the cause of this separation between Mrs. Thion and myself you can understand it; Mrs. Thion remained with me after that; my husband said to the cause of this separation between Mrs. Thion and myself you can understand my Mrs. Thion if the Bacon letter would be the pulming down of the Temple? The wintess answered in a very low one, and said urther—The observation tha

few days ago, when she went to Mr. Manchester's.
YISTS OF COUNSEL.

Q. Now, Mrs. Ovington, I will ask you in regard
to visits to your house since Mrs. Filton came there
to live. How many interviews had Mr. Beccher's
counsel with Mrs. Tilton? A. It is impossible for
me to tell you.

Q. Because they were so numerous? A. Yes,
they were numerous.

Q. Where were these interviews held in your
house? A. They were generally held in my parlor.

Q. Were they held in your presence? A. They were held sometimes in my presence.
Q. Has General Tracy called there? A. He has been there upon invitation of mine, of his ewn accord and upon her invitation; he called sometimes in the daytime; he was there several times when the committee was sitting; sometimes when I was present and sometimes when I was not present; his calls continued up to the present time.

time.

Q. Has Mr. Beecher ever called to see Mrs. Tilton at your house? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Beecher called once to see her, and he had an interview with her; he called a eleven o'clock in the morning; I think it was in the month of July.

Q. Was this be ore or after you left for the country? A. I think it was before I left for the country? I think that it was some time before the 2d

Q. Do you know where the servants are now?
A. No, sir, but I can find them for you.
Mr. Fullerton—I wish you would; we have been looking for them.
Q. There was one Kate Burke, I believe; where is she? A. I believe suc is in Hoboken; two of them who were in Air. Tilton's employment were employed by me hast fall; one was a cook; Lizzle Lowery came in September and remained until December; the other one, Marcella Murray, remained until after the holidays, when she went to tive at Mr. Sherwood's, in Douglass street; I do not know where the other one is at present.
Q. Was Mrs. Titton in the habit of going out in the carriage alone? A. No, she was not in the habit of going out in the carriage alone; she went out with me.

the carriage alone? A. No, she was not in the habit of going out in the carriage alone; she went out with me.

Q. Did she not order the carriage berself? A. No. she never ordered the carriage berself? A. No. she never ordered the morning there are several charges for carriages. Did she not order them? A. She never rode out to my memory except when I went out with her.

Re-direct, by Mr. Hill—Mrs. Ovington, you have stated, if I understand you aright, that when you were at Fairfield you assumed your maiden name of Lewis, and Mrs. Tilton adopted her maiden name, Richards, and that at Washington you were known by your true names. Why did you give your true names at Washington? A. At washington we repeatedly met Mr. Gunn and some Plymouth church people, and there we gave our true names.

Q. You mentioned, Mrs. Ovington, that on the occasion of one of your drives in company with Mrs. Tilton, on July 10, when you visited Coney Island, meeting Mr. Storrs there. Had you any expectation of meeting these people when you drove down there? A. I did not know that these people were to be there; the meeting with them was entirely accidental.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. Charles Storrs,

was entirely accidental.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. charles Storrs, whom you mer at Coney Island on this occasion, is not a member of Plymouta church at all, but that he is a member of Dr. Storrs' church? A. I do not know, but I heard he was a member of Dr. Storrs'.

do not know, but I heard he was a member of Dr. Storrs'.

Q. You stated that during this drive there was an understanding between you and Mrs. Tilton that you were to meet at your house? A. I don't thick I understand you.

Q. On one of these two rides you stated that there was an understanding in pursuance of which she was to come to your house? A. Yes.

Q. On the drive on July 6 what occurred between you and Mrs. Tilton on that occasion?

Mr. Beach objected on the ground that there was no such understanding in the evidence.

Mr. Hill said that if there was any objection he did not care to press it.

Q. Now, you stated that she came on the 11th in consequence of what you said to her on the night of the 10th? A. I did.

Q. What was said that led you to believe that it was in consequence of that conversation that she came?

Judge Nelison—That is ruled out.

dame?
Judge Neilson—That is ruled out.
Mr. Hill said that he desired to see from what fact she drew that conclusion, and Judge Neilson retorted, "I rule the conversation out." Mr. Hill said, "Very weil, Your Honor, and we except."
Q. You stated you were under the impression that Mrs. Thiton left her husband because of the conversation which took piace on the plazza which you had repeated to her. What did Mr. Thiton say that induced you so to believe? A. He did not say; he said she was under a misapprehension.

sion. Q. Did he say how she knew? A. I don't think he did. "That is all, Mrs. Ovington," said the counsel, "That is all, Mrs. Ovington," said the counsel, and the lady rose from the witness chair and was politely handed down by Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach. She then took her husband's arm and retired from the court room. There was a buzz through the apartment and the Judge rapped the assemblage to order with his gavel. It was now half-past three o'clock, and after a moment's consultation Mr. Shearman rose and called the next witness.

MRS. SARAH C. D. FUTNAM.

This witness, who is an old friend of the Tiltons, and whose years are at least three score, was led to the witness stand by her nusband, and with periect ease and composure took her seat. She gave her testimony in a tone of voice barely audible to those nearest the stand.

Q. Where do you reside, Mrs. Putnam? A. I reside at Marietta, Ohio,
Q. Have you been married twice? A. I have,
Q. What was the name of your first husband?
A. His name was i. M. Limon.
Q. He was in ill health for some time before his death, was he not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When were you first married? A. In 1839.
Q. When were you married to your present husband? A. I married my second nusband in January, 1867, and moved to my present residence, Marietta, Ohio.
Q. You have been in Brooklyn before? A. Several times; I had lived in New York until my first marriage; I lived there for filteen or eighteen years.
Q. Were you acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Til-

Q. Were you acquainted with Mr. and Mrs Tilton when you lived in New York? A. I was; lormed their acquaintance two or three months atter marriage, which took place in October, 1855, I believe; I have known Mrs. Tilton since she was

atter marriage, which took place in October, 1855, I believe; I have known Mrs. Titon since she was a girl; we irequently exchanged visits; I was acquainted with her mother, Mrs. Richards; I was in poor neath, and was in the habit of staying over with Mrs. Richards in Brooklyn from Saturday fill Monday to attend Plymouth church; I have not spoken to Mr. Titon for jour or five years; the last time I wrote to Mr. Titon was in 1872.

Q. Describe what you saw of Mrs. Titon with regard to her manner toward her nusband and her children, from what you saw of her in her home? A. She was devoted to her husband and to her family; she was always a faithful friend; I always thought there was olind idolary on her part toward ner husband; she was a devoted friend to her husband's relatives and cared fenderly for Mr. Titon's brother, who died of an indrimity.

Q. What were the lamily habits with respect to receiving fatimate friends who called at their house? A. They were very irrendly and cordial; they adopted the quieter style of saluting with a kiss; Mrs. Titon kissed the ladies and Mr. Titon the gentlemen.

Ax this stage of proceedings, it being now

gentiemen.

ANOTHER JUROR PAINTS.

At this stage of proceedings, it being now twenty minutes of lour o'clock, and the atmosphere close and nauseous to a painful degree, the sixth juror in the rear seats of the stail leaned over to one side and a deadly pailor overspread his face. Court officer Spaulding, who was standing hear the jury box, hastened to the side of the over to one side and a deadly pailor overspread his face. Court officer Spanding, who was standing near the jury box, hastened to the side of the institute juror. Mr. William T. Jeffery, and assisted him from his chair to the window, which was inmediately raised, and the cold, siect-laden air beat in upon the juror. The proceedings were suspended at once. Mrs. Futuam nanded her smelling saits to an officer, who gave it to the swooding man, and, after a glass of water had been sipped by him, he partly revived. The counsel and principals put on an axious and solicitous expression as all turned toward Mr. Jeffrey, who was again assisted to his seat. The remaining eleven looked theasy until the window was lowered at their backs and a chill of mental mystification seemed to vibrate their nerves as they looked from one to the other, as much as to say, "Whose turn will come next?" About two weeks ago Mr. Davis underwent a similar attack, which led to an adjournment of the proceedings. One of the counsel for the defence suggested that it was probable Mr. Jeffrey could remain, as it wanted but a few minutes of the time of adjournment. Mr. Evarts said that the juror did not look well enough to endure any longer delay at present, and, the other counsel agreeing, Judge Neilson declared the court adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COURT is far from wholesome. It is a fact that since the trial has begun, January 4, several persons have contracted colds by attendance in the sickly atmosphere, to which they have succumped. Three vals, and on Friday last one of the leading stenographers, Mr. Theodore Tusch, who has been engaged daily in the court on this trial, was attacked by smallpox, a disease which he is believed to have contracted in that court. A sanitarian, in conversation with the reporter suggested that that the court room should be jumigated by carbolic acid every alternoon after adjournment during the continuance of this trial, which will continue to attract at each session as many as the room can possibly accommodate with standing facilities. The carpet is covered with litter, the refuse of a hundred lunchboxes each afternoon, and so much grease and refuse has been tramped into it that it is impossible to thoroughly cleanse it. Disinfectants will doubtless be used hereafter.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY TROUBLES.

The New Jersey Midland Railway is almost completely closed. Trains are despatched occasionally without any regard to regularity of time. Mr. John G. Stevens, one of the receivers of the New York branch, states that he is anxious to get the rolling stock so protected that it will not suffer damage during the suspension of business. It will be impossible to prepare a financial statement before the lapse of several days. This road has been beset with difficulties from the beginning. Some of the subscribers, especially in Sullivan county, have been well nigh ruined. Every effort has been made under the reform administration to place the road on a sound basis, but failure was inevitable. As

ting expenses and bord, are included in that them of \$250.

Mrs. Ovington's Testimony resume.

Mrs. Ovington on being helped up to the witness about the first spanished by the first spanished the strikes as bloomy in the strikes and by the first spanished the strikes as bloomy in the strikes as the strike

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

FRENCH OBSERVATIONS IN JAPAN-THE UNEX-PECTED FEATURES OF THE GREAT PHENOM-

M. Janssen, the distinguished French astronomer, who observed the total ectipses of 1868-70-71 in India and Algiers, has made his official report ing the stations named above he examined with care all the meteorological records of the Japanese government, as well as those kent by European residents and natives. These decided him against Yokohama. The vicinity of Nagasaki and of Kobé. several hundred miles back on the Inland Sea near Hiogo, were considered by all to have the best promise of fair weather. The French naval commander, M. Lespes, conveyed a party of observers under Delacroix, a midshipman of the French Navy, to Kobé, while Janssen took up his station at Kompira-Yama, for the equipments and personnel of the French were sufficient to divide the party and give a twofold chance of success.

THE LOCATION OF THE ORSPRUERS Janssen's Station, on the elevated hill Kompira, the name of the Japanese god of the Typhons, overlooked the harbor and was out of the reach of the smoky atmosphere of Nagasaki. Some idea may be formed of the outlay by the French government on these transit expeditions from the fact that 200 porters transported the 500 chests and more than a hundred carpenters and laborers were busied in erecting the observing huts on this

A STORM AT THE OUTSET. No sooner had the observatories been crected than Janssen was threatened with a misiortune similar to that which, in 1870, demolished his equipments in Algeria. A sudden and violent gust upturned the equatorial, destroying the telescope and its micrometer. But as the party had taken out with them a six-inch telescope also, which was used in the solar eclipses in India in 1868, and as they had with them the tools of a complete workshop they speedily repaired their loss.

AIDED BY THE JAPANESE.

Japanesen makes special acknowledgments to the Japanese for their cordial assistance in many things, and especially for the free use of the tele-

things, and especially for the free use of the telegraph, the extension of which, in connecting these two distant observatories, the government itself undertook.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OTH.

With his eight-inch equatorial he got the first contact. Venus snowing herself very round and well defined. The movement of the planet in relation to the solar disk was made without any appearance of the ligament or black drop.

A new OBSERVATION.

To the eye of the astronomer a long interval took place between the moment when the disk of Venus appeared on her interior contact and the moment of the appearance of the luminous thread; this he considered an anomaly due to the presence of the atmosphere of the planet. He took a photograph at the instant when the contact appeared to be mathematically complete, and it showed no contact. His assistant also got a plate of forty-seven small photographs of the edge of the sun which showed the same thing. Janssen considers this an important matter for discussion.

THE SECOND CONTACT AT NAGASAKI.

At this ensuant the sun came out clear, and the two astronomers observed with precision the rupture of darkness between the rims of Venus and the sun at the moment of their first internal contact.

All the contacts were scrutinized at Kode with

All the contacts were scrutinized at Kobé with singular success, excepting a doubtful estimate of the instant at which Venus vanished into space after her transit. The victory of the astronomers there was a source of great and general judication. There were fifteen good photographs obtained there. ANOTHER REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

Janssen calls special attention to the fact that he saw Yenus just before sue touched the sun. With a glass of very excellent, pure blue-violet color he saw her distinctly separated as a small, very paic circular spot, just as sue was about to touch the sun. Then when she commenced to indent the sun's disk this spot completed the black circle on his face. Janssen says this was a partial eclipse of the coronal atmosphere, and he believes that it gave him conclusive proof of this luminous atmosphere and of the accuracy of his observations of it in the solar eclipse of 1871. On the structure in the saw tenus at a distance of two to three minutes of arc from the sun's limb.

He is making up his full report for the Imperial Academy, out goes forward from Japan to India to observe the next solar eclipse, which will be visible under singularly lavorable circumstances.

OBSERVATIONS AT KERGUELEN ISLAND

Washington, March 3, 1875. Mr. Airy, Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, England, reports that he has received a telegram from the transit of Venus observers at Kergue-

The public mind is exercised at present about the quickest and surest route to the North Pole. in most instances, an opinion of their own which they would like to see carried out if possible. My opinion may not be worth much; but I may as well give it. My plan is to make a depot at Port house for stores and accommodations for the men engaged for the expedition, and to be used as a base of operations for placing depots of stores farther north. Between Port Foulke and latitude 82 deg. north I propose to have as many stations as will insure the safety of the men engaged. It is well known that the land extends as far north as latitude 82 deg., as that point has been reached. This point I would make the base of luture operations lurcher north either for land or boat expedition if required. A Foulke, the intermediate statious to consist of canvas tents, which will stand the weather and protect the stores from the snow. The eightysecond degree of latitude appears to be the point at which all former expeditions have given up. Dr. Hayes reached 82 deg. 45 min.; Captain Parry, 82 deg. 45 min.; Mr. Scoresby, 81 deg. 12 min.; Captain Hall, 82 deg. 15 min. The former three were reached by small detachments of the crews of ships without loss, which proves that the

Sir John Ross traveled 250 miles in thirty-one days over a very rough country, dragging his heavy English boats with him. This was done with a broken down crew, the ships being shut upin the ice for two years, and the crew lived two years in canvas tents at Fury Beach before they were rescued. This shows that men can trans port boats and live in canvas tents in the Arctic regions. Dr. Hayes has probably travelled

of disaster. This gives them courage to work and go ahead without lear.

The expedition talked of now for the North Pole expects to go direct to the Pole via Smith Sound. This will be found a great mistake, and there are great doubts about an expedition like the one proposed ever getting there. It never will be done by ships in one season. This is proved by former voyages to the same region. I think the government that sends out ships to accomplish it makes a great mistake. If it cannot be done by land and boat expeditions, after a fair trial, then I propose to have a powerful steam propeller that can lorce her way through to the open sea (it there is one), no odds how much damage sing gets, as she will fout long enough to reach the Pole and get back to where they can fail back on their stores. Let her then sing, or remain there as a monument for luture navigators to look at when they go the same route.

The time to carry out this expedition would take not less, and probably more, than two years, and may take three years. Well, what is it that there years? So long as they make a job of it and have it done well, it is better than to send snip after ship to no purpose, and have the North Pole as far of as ever. What we do let it be done, so as not to put the lives of our best officers and men in danger. Many men concemn Captain Buddington for not going latther north with the Polaris, but if they had been in his place they would have throught very differently. He had judgment enough to know that if he went any farther he would never get back. The sequel proved that he was right, for his ship sink before he could retrace his steps. Now, and he known that plenty of stores were in the vicinity of where he wanted to go ne would have been the last man to say go back. But the idea of going anead, with a coole of drowning, freezing or starving to death is not because.

BOUCICAULT VS. HART.

EXAMINATION OF THE AUTHOR OF "PTKE

O'CALLAGHAN." The case of Dion Boucicault vs. Josh Hart, of the Theatre Comique, came up yesterday before United States Commissioner John A. Shields, by consent of counsel on either side, the occasion being the examination of Mr. Wybert Reeves, author of the play of "Pyke O'Callaghan," from which play, it was alleged by defendant, flart, that Boucleauit plagiarized his play of "The Shaugh-raun." Mr. Reeves will shortly return to Europe and it was necessary to take his testimony

Mr. Boucleault was present with his counsel, Mr. O'Gorman. Mr. Hart did not put in an ap-pearance, but was represented by Mr. Richard Busteed and Assistant District Attorneys Purdy and Post.

Busteed and Assistant District Attorneys Purdy and Post.

MR. REEVES' TESTIMONY.

In answer to Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Reeves said he resided principally in Scaroorouza, England; was the author of the play of "Pyke O'Caliaghan;" he arrived here early in February; during his stay in the city he witnessed, at Wallack's, the representation of "The Shaughraun;" that was on Tuesday, three weeks ago, February o; witnessed the play of "The Skibbeah," in the Theatre Comque, on the loft of February, at a matinée.

Q. State if you perceived any resemblance bethe said plays of "The Shaughraun" and "The Skibbeah," in incidents, "character, language, scenery or stage business; if so, in what respects and to what extent? A. I did in scenery, insidents, business, dresses and language; the character of Conn in "The Shaughraun" is almost identical with the character of the Priest is also identical with the character of the Priest is also identical with the character of the Priest in "The Skibbeah" it, in business, dresses and language, almost the same as that in "The Skibbeah" is, in business, dresses and language, almost the same as that in "The Skibbeah" is, in business, dresses and language, almost the same as that in "The Skibbeah" is, in business, dresses and language, almost the same as that in "The Shaughran," to be used only for the purposes of these actions by the Court and counsel, and called for the production of a copy of "The Skibbeah" irom counsel, which counsel on the other side refused to produce.

Witness continued—The revolving-prison scene

from the transit of Venus observers at Kergue-len Island, through Mr. Stone of Cape Town via Madeira. Messrs. Coroet, Corke and Goodridge observed the ingress, Mr. Perry got a good obser-vation of the egress, and all obtained some ob-servations. The weather was generally cloudy. The English photographs are poor. The Ameri-cans and Germans lost the interval contact. The Americans obtained some photographs.

HOW TO REACH THE POLE.

AN OLD SALT PROPOSES A PLAN OF STORE-HOUSES ALONG SMITH SOUND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

wooden store house can be constructed at Port stations can easily be made with picked crews.

regions. Dr. Hayes has probably travelled 2,000 miles in the Arctic without loss, and is able to do it again if required. This shows that all that I propose can be done if it is placed in competent hands, with strong, healthy men to do the work. There is one advantage the crews have under the arrangement I propose, and that is as they go north they are sure they have plenty of stores to fall back on in case of disaster. This gives them courage to work and go ahead without lear.

The expedition talked of now for the North Pole expects to go direct to the Pole via Smith

these actions by the Court and counsel, and called for the production of a copy of "The Skibbeah" is from counsel, which counsel on the other side reliased to produce.

Witness continued—The revolving prison scene in "The Skibbeah" is frentical with that in "the Shaughraun;" the last scene of the piece is the same, and the general language and purpose of the plot of the two last acts of "The Skibbeah" are the same as those or "The Shaughraun," Q. Is there or not any similarity, and if so, to what extent, between a female character called Art. O'Neil, in "The Shaughraun," and a female character called Kate Templeton, in "The Skibbeah"? A. There is, for the purpose of carrying out the plot in the same way and a similarity in some of the language.

Q. Do you remember in "The Skibbeah" a character, squire Lynch, and a character called Corry Kinchenia in "The Shaughraun," A. I do.

Q. Is there or not a similarity between those two characters in action, language and stage business, and, if so, in what respect and to what extent." A. There is a similarity in some of the language, in dress, business and in the general purpose of the plot.

Q. Do you remember a scene in "The Shaughraun," hown as the "Ruins of St. Bridget's Abbey" scene? A. I do.

Q. Is there or not any scene in "The Skibbeeah" similar to that scene in "The Skibbeeah" similar to that scene in "The Skibbeeah" any similarity to your play of "Pyke O'Callaghan," any similarity to your play of "Pyke O'Callaghan," and if so, in what respect and extent? A. I did, in the first and second scenes of "The Skibbeeah" some of the language used by the Squire in several short conversations throughout the play—the iron's scene, prison scene.

Q. With the exception of the instances you have mentioned of similarity between "The Skibbeah" and "Pyke O'Callaghan," and the exception of the instances you have mentioned of similarity between "The Skibbeah" and "Pyke O'Callaghan" is there or not a similarity almost amounting to ideatity in language, plot, seenery, purpose and st

A MARCH DAY.

Yesterday was as uncomfortable a day as the hard winter has produced. The morning was cold and cloudy. About ten o'clock the snow began to fail, and it filled the air, blowing in all directions, and accumulating several inches in depth upor the streets by four o'clock. Soon after this hour the weather grew a trifle warmer, and a storm of mixed hall and rain succeeded and continued with disagreeable severity, changing again in the evening to a fast-falling snow squall. By noon the accumulating snow became a serious impediment to traffic in the streets. Stage and dray horses slipped and floundered in the endeavor to draw their heavy loads over the icy pavements, and in such thronged thoroughfaires as Broadway. Fulton and Chamber streets there were frequent successions of blocks and stoppages from the inability of some overtasked team to move. During the afternoon, the avenue car lines doubled their teams and set in motion their steam snow plows to clear their tracks. All day long, pedestrians found it most difficult to make their way through snow and slush at the street crossings and under the petting storm, it was a day, taken altogether, which would be counted most tedious had it occurred in the first haif of January instead of ten days before the ides of March. This makes the second snow storm the first spring month has brought us. There can be no two opinions about its oming in "like a lion" and there will no doubt oe a unanimous vote in favor of its gold out "like a lamp." evening to a fast-falling snow squall. By noon the

## THE STEAMER VICKSBURG.

SHE GOES TO PIECES IN THE STORM. Yesterday evening the Coast Wrecking Company, of this city, received news by special messenger from Sayville, L. I., to the effect that the steamer Vicksburg, which was wrecked a few days ago, while on her voyage from Port Royal to New Vork abreast of Savville, had, under the inflence of the existing northeaster, gone to pieces. This result has been expected, as the sea has been making a clean breach over ner for several days past. The vessel being thus broken up will doubtless cause a good deal more of her cargo to be washed ashore. Should the wind continue in its present quarter for the next lew days the hull and machinery will become firmly immediated in the sand. Nearly all of the 700 bales of cotton which were saved from the wrecked cargo have been dragged through the surf to a line on the beach above tide water, where it lies awaiting shipment to this city. There is also a large amount of naval stores among the salvage. the existing northeaster, gone to pieces. This re-

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the Turn Hail, in Fourth street, a meeting of the representatives of a number of German so clatics was held lost night for the purpose of discussing arrangements for a projected mass meeting of the Germans of this city to protest against the proposed discontinuance of the German language in the public schools. Moritz Ellinger presided. About 100 organizations were represented. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Extinger, Euring, Major, Toner, Grosse and others, reviewing the recent proceedings in the Board of Education. Mr. Ellinger announced that arrangements would be made to secure a number of prominent speakers to address the meeting, and that Carl Schurz and Frederick Hecker will probably be among the number. The projected demonstration, it is intended, shall come off at the Cooper Institute in the early part of next week. the proposed discontinuance of the German lan-

## A SINGULAR VERDICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In reply to an article in your paper headed "Sigguiar Verdict." I wish to say that the coroner's jury aduded to were instructed by the Coroner that the object of the inquest was to ascertain wao, if any one, was to blame in connection with the death of Mrs. Wells and her daughter, and render a verdict accordingly. They supposed the Coroner was in earnest and meant what he said, and felt bound by the oath ne saministered to re-

coroner was in earnest and meant what he said, and feit bound by the oath he saministered to return a true verdict to the best of their judgment, however painful or disagreeable it might be to surviving relatives or others.

It appeared in evidence that the fire was early discovered and sufficient aiarm given by the police and others that the family residing on the third floor availed themselves of the fire escape, which was in good condition. That Mr. Wells' family heard the slarm, knew the fire was in their bunding, yet deliberately dressed themselves, and when one of the sons started to leave the room he was kept back by the other's saying that "when ready they would all leave together." That when they did all get ready and attempted to leave the room they found the hall so full of smoke that they had to retreat and shot the door, Sposequently the sons, followed by their father, made a rush for the ladder leading to the scuttle and were saved, leaving beind Mrs. Wells and he highest confidence of the fire ments, or had they forced open a signt panel door leading to an empty back room, or passed torough a window between the front and back foom, all might have been saved by means of the fire-escape.

If a Coroner's inquest is a mere sham, and

escape.

Il a Coroner's inquest is a mere sham, and

iry of nine disinterested men are obliged to render the stereotyped vertict "No one to blame," when they are unanimously of the opinion that some one is to blame, or else be held up to public censure and ridicule, then it is time to make some alteration in the manner of holoing an inquest.

ONE OF THE JUROUS.